

305

By the end of Diocletian's reign
senators were permitted to govern only
two of the provinces allocated to them
by Augustus and those much
reduced in size.

305

1912 Dates J-BK

MONARCHISM began in Egypt

Constantius and Galerius
were raised to Augusti
by Diocletian

Maximinus and Severus were
appointed Caesars; the former
receiving Syria & Egypt; the latter
received Italy & Africa.

Diocletian: obliged Maximianus
to resign and then abdicated

He retired to SOLONAE in
Dalmatia

305

(245-313) DIOCLETIAN (^{1912 Dates J-BK} GAIVS AURELIUS VALERIUS
DIOCLETIANVS)

A Roman Emperor (~~1284~~)(284-305). He was
proclaimed emperor by his soldiers on the
murder of NUMERIANVS. To repel the incursion
of the barbarians, he associated with him

colleagues in government so that there were in
all four emperors at one time; MAXIMIAN
controlling Italy and Africa from Milan; Diocletian
taking the East with Nicomedia as his seat;

Constantius, Britain, Gaul, and Spain, from
TREVES; and GALERIUS. ILLYRIUM and the
valley of the Danube, from SIRMIA.

After much harassing rule Diocletian abdicated
and compelled Maximian to do likewise in 305
During the last 2 yrs of his rule he yielded
to the advice of Galerius and permitted the
trouble-persecutions of the Christians for which
his reign is noted.

Monks began in Egypt and Persia.
It was tolerably well established
by about 330. In Egypt alone
there were 96,000 monks. St
Anthony, the first example of
a monastic life (305) established
the 1st monastery on MT. COL ZIM,
near the Red Sea. ~~After~~ Athanasius
introduced the monastic life into

Russie n^o 341

C305

284-305 ruled

Duncan:Cal

Diocletian furthered the eastern tilt by also embracing the cult of the sun and by dividing the empire into eastern and western halves, with the main center of power under his control in the East.

He gave by the TRADITIONAL PURPLE TOGA of the emperor for sumptuous silk robes and gold encrusted belts and shoes; and, for the FIRST TIME

since the early days of the Latin Kings, a
Roman head of state donned a CROWN.

Diocletian & Maximian resigned
Constantius I and Galerius become
emperors. Constantius requested
that Constantine (his son) be sent
to him in Britain

Q 305

St Januarius

Liquifaction of a phial of solidified blood, said to be the blood of the martyr St. Januarius

(died 305). The change of the blood from solid to liquid from takes place 18 times during the yr on major feast days.

The phial is kept in the Cathedral of Naples.

Divulution & Maximian abdicates

Constantius I and Galerius become
joint emperors. They had been
Caesars since 293

AD 305

1912 Dates J-BK

Emperors Diocletian and
Maximian of Rome, of
their own accord retired
from the throne.

May 305

Maximianus DAIA was appointed
Caesar

1 May 305

The two senior emperors gave up office simultaneously on 1 MAY 305. Diocletian at Nicomedia, Maximian at Milan. CONSTANTIUS and GALERIUS became the new senior emperors, while Maximinus Daia and Severus were appointed to take their place as junior colleagues and Caesars. The tetrarchy was thus maintained, while Diocletian retired to Egypt and Maximian to southern

Italy.

Maximian was tempted & re-entered the fray the following year. For Diocletian, however, the retirement was final. He made only one further appearance in public life, attending the conference of the emperors at CARUNTUM on the Danube in Nov. 308.

1 MAY 305

Galerius Alesius to Augustus

2 wives

1) name unknown

2) Galeria Valeria

children: daughter by her 1st wife

Valeria Maximilla

a son Constantianus by an unknown

Concubine

1 May 305

Constantus accession to Augustus

He had had 2 wives

1) Helena

2) Theodora

Children: one son by Helena: Valerius Flavius
Valerius Constantinus (Constantine)

Two sons by Theodora: Flavius Dalmatius
and Flavius Julius Constantius

1 MAY 305

The abdication of Diocletian and Maximian left Constantius and Galerius the new senior rulers of the Roman world.

The official ceremonies took place at MILAN and NICOMEDIA on the same day and each was provided with the support of a junior colleague: Severus in the West Maximinus, nicknamed Daia, in the

the east. The tetrarchic system of government was thus maintained. We may suspect that Diocletian was behind the new arrangement: but Galerius clearly had a major hand in selecting the new caesars. Both were already connected with him, Maximinus being Galerius's son-in-law, and Severus a close friend of many years standing.

1 MAY 305

Constantine was serving under
Maximian as a high-ranking staff officer
when the new Caesars were announced.
Disappointed to be passed over, he was given
leave to join his father Constantius in
the west, which he did at Boulogne
where Constantius was preparing to cross to
Britain to campaign against the Picts.

1 MAY 305

At first sight, the 4 new men were much like their colleagues: military men of humble origin from the Balkan provinces.

Severus II is described as 'ignoble in origin & habits'

A more serious error made by Valerius and Orosius was to underestimate the strength of family ties. For both Maximian and Constantius had

ambitious sons who had been passed over
in the new appointments. Maxentius,
son of Maximian, who was in his early 30s
and Constantine, son of Constantius, was then about
30 yrs old.

1 May 305

Severus II was appointed
Caesar

Diocletian resigned. He forced
Maximian to resign the empire
to CONSTANTINE and Galerius.

305

The Pictish expedition of 305 was a success, and by the end of the summer, Constantius had won the title 'Britannicus Maximus' for the 2nd time. This victory could not hide the increasingly precarious nature of Constantius's position. Although he was senior emperor in the west, the hostile Galerius not only controlled the east but also succeeded in installing his

own names, SEVERUS II as Caesar in the
west. Constantine was also in poor health.

Galeries prevailed upon
Constantine to let him appoint
Severus and Maximinus Daza
as "Caesars"

However Maxentius, son
of Maximian wished to succeed
his father's authority and a
like resolution forced Constantine.

Flavius Valerius Constantinus
had begun life at Nîmes

305-306

Constantine I was emperor

May 305

After abdication; Diocletian &
Maximian become
Seniores Augusti (senior emperors)

305

Diocletian & Maximian abdicate
Galerius and Constantius become
joint emperors

When Diocletian retired to SPLIT
Prisca (his wife - empress)
stayed on with daughter Valeria
and son-in-law Galerius at
Thessalonica.

Diocletian, peaceful in his palmation
palace, saw the failure of both
the persecution of the Christians
as well as the tetrarchy

305

Abdication of Diocletian and
Maximian.

Constantius I Chlorus and
Galerius ~~begin~~ become Augusti.
Severus and Maximinus II Daia
become Caesars.

305 AD

Eusebius started on the
"History of the Church"

305

Constantius (father of Constantine)
~~Constantine~~ became emperor of the
Western Roman Empire.

In 306 he died. His soldiers proclaimed
Constantine (his son) as the
new western emperor.

In impressive ceremony at
Nicomedia and Milan, Diocletian
and MAXIMIAN abdicated their
power

Galerius and Constantine became
AUGUSTI

Diocletian 55 ysold lost himself in
his immense palace at SPALATO, spent
there the remaining 8 yrs of his life

And now without interference the breakdown
of his TETRACHY in civil war.

305-306

born 250? died 306

CONSTANTIUS I - Nephew of CLAUDIUS II
Had been Caesar under Augustus
Diocletian and Maximian

305-306

born? died 311

GALERIUS ruled with CONSTANTINE I
Had been Caesar under the Augusti
Diocletian and Maximian

305-311

Gabriel rosempen

While celibacy was practiced by the majority of clergy in the 1st 3 centuries of the Church's history, it was after the COUNCIL OF ELVIRA in 305 that the law became more definite.

305 AD

Diocletian and his fellow Augustus
retired.

the system collapsed and
civil war broke out again
Constantine forged to the front

305AD

Diocletian abdicates in the
East. Maximian in the West;
Their Empires go to Constantius
CHLORUS (306AD) and Galerius (308AD)

Diocletian Abdicates.

MAXIMIAN abdicates

Salarius and Constantius;

Augusti. Maximian (Daza)

and Flavius Severus, Cæsars.

May 1, 305 AD

DIOCLETIAN resigned
as Emperor

MAY 1, 305 AD

Maximian also resigned
Diocletian forced him to do so.

305 AD

GALERIUS and CONSTANTIUS I
were emperors

305 AD

St Anthony of Heracles established
a foundation for hermits near the
Red Sea in Egypt.